The People's Korea

No. 1,275 EVERY SATURDAY JANUARY 25, 1986 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

Japanese Diet-man Visits Korea

President Kim Il Sung told a Lower House member of the Liberal-Democratic Party that he hopes a summit between north and south Korea will take place this year.

Tani Yoichi, acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, told reporters on Jan. 18 that Ho Dam, a north Korean politburo member in charge of the reunification issue and former foreign minister, has accepted an invitation to visit Japan.

Mr. Tani met President Kim Il Sung on Jan. 17 and Ho Dam on Jan. 16 during his four-day visit to the DPRK.

Mr. Tani is a member of a LDP faction led by Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro, and his visit reflects Nakasone's desire to improve relations with Pyongyang, according to Japanese sources. Japan has no diplomatic relations with the DPRK.

Tani said the date of Ho's visit would be decided after consultations with officials of the suprapartisan group.

He also told the press in Tokyo that the DPRK leader expressed hopes for better ties with Japan.

Pyongyang Suspends All Military Drills; Pentagon Vows To Stage "Team Spirit 86"

By Yo Song Sun
PK Staff Reporter

As part of sweeping steps to reduce tensions in Korea, the DPRK has decided to "refrain from large scale military exercise throughout the northern half of the Republic from February 1, 1986 and stop all military exercises during the period of the north-south dialogue," it was declared on January 11 in a DPRK Foreign Ministry statement.

Pyongyang also proposed to the United States and south Korea to follow the decision, which was called by the statement an "important measure to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and create decisively favourable environments to the dialogue. . ."

According to the official Korean Central News Agency dated January 12, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed full support for Pyongyang's determination and call and called for an affirmative response from Washington and Seoul.

Thus far, Pyongyang called upon conducting military drills on a number of occasions, such as at Military Armistice Commission meetings at Panmunjom.

In his 1986 New Year address, President Kim Il Sung himself also said, ". . . the south Korean side must refrain from actions (military drills) which cast shadows on the conference table, and the north and the south must endeavour to create environments favourable to negotiations."

However, the Americans and the south Koreans refused to accept the tension-reducing measures and the Western world's largest scale military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit" scuttled the scheduled N-S dialogues last year.

While the January 11 statement pointed out, "Military exercise, either open or confidential, is a threat to the other party to the dialogue, whether it is held on the Korean Peninsula or in its vicinity," the DPRK was reported to be ready to unilaterally stop its military drills in case the United States and south Korea did not comply with it. This was learned on January 14 when the Xinhua News Agency quoted a DPRK permanent observer to the United Nations as telling so.

In an effort to create "favourable environments", the DPRK went so far as to show its readiness to open up another dialogue channel to discuss the matter, saying in the statement, ". . . we are always ready to respond to any negotiation, if the U.S. and south Korean side deem it necessary, on our proposal for the suspension of military rehearsals."

Against the backdrop of the emergence of this flexible stance, there is Pyongyang's seriousness in dealing with the multi-layer inter-Korean dialogues, which are now regarded as one of major ways to put an end to the situation of 40-year-long national devision.

It is observed that Pyongyang's call, in the long run, aims at smooth development of N-S dialogue from apolitical level into a political level dialogue, and furthermore into a summit meeting which will give great impetus to the future Korean situation in an atmosphere of growing mutual understanding and trust.

The announcement, scheduled for January 10, of the Washington-Seoul plan for military drills "Team Spirit 86" was put off, despite the usual disclosure of the plan early January or in late December every year. ("Team Spirit", begun since 1976, has been annually expanding in scale and period and "Team Spirit 85" last year involved over 200,000 soldiers and lasted for 2 months.)

However, the U.S.-South Korea Combined Forces Command made public on January 18 that "Team Spirit 86" would start, as in other years, on February 10 to the end of April in various places of southern part of the peninsula, though shortened its period by two weeks.

According to a Kyodo report dated January 17, the U.S. unofficially sounded out the south Korean authorities about calling off or downscaling the joint exercise with the aim of avoiding irritating Pyongyang.

In response to it, Seoul, showing disapproval, urged a normal military operational drill, according to the same source.

This apparently shows that Seoul does not want the smooth proceeding of north-south dialogue.

The DPRK statement warned Seoul and Washington against performing military rehearsals, saying, ". . . the disgraceful result of another rupture of north-south dialogue (will) be made."

During the period of "Team Spirit 86", economic talks (Jan. 22), preliminary contacts for parliamentary negotiation (Feb. 18) and Red Cross talks (Feb. 26) are due to be held.

Report: Seoul Uses Torture Against Dissidents

A U.S. human rights group on Jan. 14 accused south Korean authorities of torturing detained student leaders by the "roast chicken" method in which they were trussed with ropes and suspended from a ceiling while being spun round and beaten.

The 364-page report on human rights in south Korea was published in Washington on Jan. 14 by the newly formed Washington-based Asia Watch Committee.

It said the government of south Korean "president" Chon Du Hwan over the past few months had abandoned its 1983-84 "liberalization policy" and cracked down harshly on political dissidents, students, trade unionists and the press.

Adrain Dewind, a New York lawyer and chairman of the privately funded organization founded last year, called on the Reagan administration to put more emphasis on human rights in its dealings with Seoul. He said: "Quiet diplomacy is unlikely to advance needed reform and communicates U.S. indifference to the victims of abuses."

U.S. Group Lectures Seoul on Human Rights

Meanwhile, a delegation of visiting U.S. senators directed strong language at the south Korean "government" on Jan. 10 in Seoul, both on trade and human rights.

Though trade was the main theme of senators' visit, Sen. Eagleton raised the topic of human rights in the news conference issuing the strongest statement in years by a U.S. official on the subject.

Mr. Eagleton said there had been some progress in human rights during the last decade, but "modest, modest indeed."

"Korea is a republic in name but not republic in fact," Mr. Eagleton said. The scheduled presidential election in 1988 will be the test of progress in this area, he said.

Although Chon Du Hwan has pledged to give up the presidency in that year, many people believe that he will not give up his post so easily.

"If your elections are structured so as to exclude various candidacies, so as to tilt the advantage heavily toward the government-selected candidates, so as to be a mockery of elections and not elections in the true democratic sense, they you will still sow that Korea has a long way to go before it is considered to be one of the democratic nations of this world," Mr. Eagleton said.

Mr. Eagleton also said U.S. officials hear as much about human rights in south Korea as they do about economic issues. "We follow that (human rights) very very closely," he said. "That impacts massively on the foreign policy judgements of the United States and will impact even more massively in future presidential administrations beginning in 1989."

The U.S. senator said he didn't have the opportunity to raise human rights in the senators' meeting with Chon Du Hwan, since the south Korean "president" dominated the conversation.

Clampdown on Press

According to foreign correspondents based in Seoul and Tokyo, they are coming under increasing pressure.

"Seoul's current hard-line position towards domestic dissent is having some effect on foreign correspondents working in the country," said Paul Ensor, Seoul correspondent of Far Eastern Economic Review.

He wrote: "Foreign news bureaus in Seoul have noticed a hardening of views towards reporting on the country in foreign publications. Offending issues of foreign publications have been banned more frequently in recent months than any time since 1980, and the Korean Overseas Information Service which supervises their activities here has taken a more strident line in dealing with individual cases." [Far Eastern Economic Review, Jan. 9, 1986]

High on the government's list of sensitive subjects, he said, are anything relating to Chon Du Hwan, recent allegations of torture of student activists under interrogation by the police, and recent stories discussing possible high-level contacts with the DPRK.

Foreign journalists in Seoul have been particularly concerned about recent court cases involving students accused of "profanity against the state" for offences such as distributing anti-government leaflets to foreign journalists, he said.

DPRK Hits U.S.'s Anti-Libya Intervention

In connection with the so-called "international terrorism" dispute in which the United States is menacing Libya by sending warships to the Mediterranean Sea and Israel is preparing for an offensive attack on the country, the spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued a statement, on January 9, denouncing the renewed American and Israeli move as "a grave provocation" against the Arab country and "a robber-like act of intervention intended to crush by force of arms the newly independent states..."

Saying that the explosions in Rome and Vienna airports last year were deliberately linked with Libya, it blamed the United States and Israel for creating "an extremely strained situation on the eve of war" in the regions by threatening the country with a military "retaliation."

"This is a brigandish encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and a most outrageous international terrorism," it said.

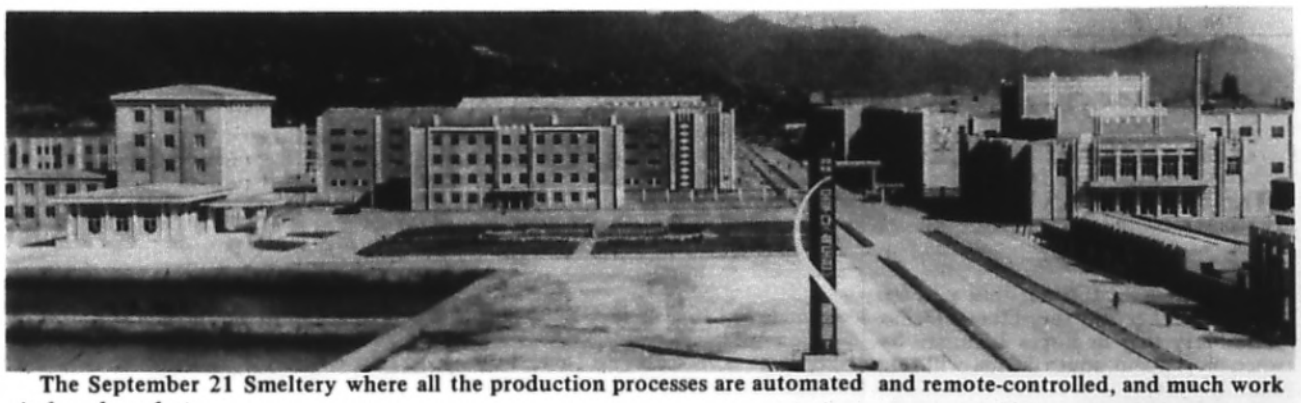
In a published statement, the DPRK strongly urged the U.S. and Israel to "stop their acts of aggression and intervention, threat and blackmail against Libya."

1985—Strengthened Foundations of Socialist, Independent National Economy

The last year 1985 was a very eventful year when the entire Korean people met the 40th birthday of the country and the Workers' Party of Korea with national joy and emotion.

Determined to make historical achievements, they registered phenomenal achievements last year in all spheres of socialist economic construction as gifts of labor to the party's 40th birthday and strengthened the foundations of its socialist, independent national economy.

Here is a roundup of remarkable successes they achieved last year:



The September 21 Smeltery where all the production processes are automated and remote-controlled, and much work is done by robots.

Last year the Korean working people pressed ahead with the socialist economic construction in the same spirit in which they successfully carried out the second 7-Year Plan (1978-1984). All successes which they achieved laid a strong foot-hold for a new leap in the struggle to attain the 10 long-range objectives of economic construction in the 1980s.

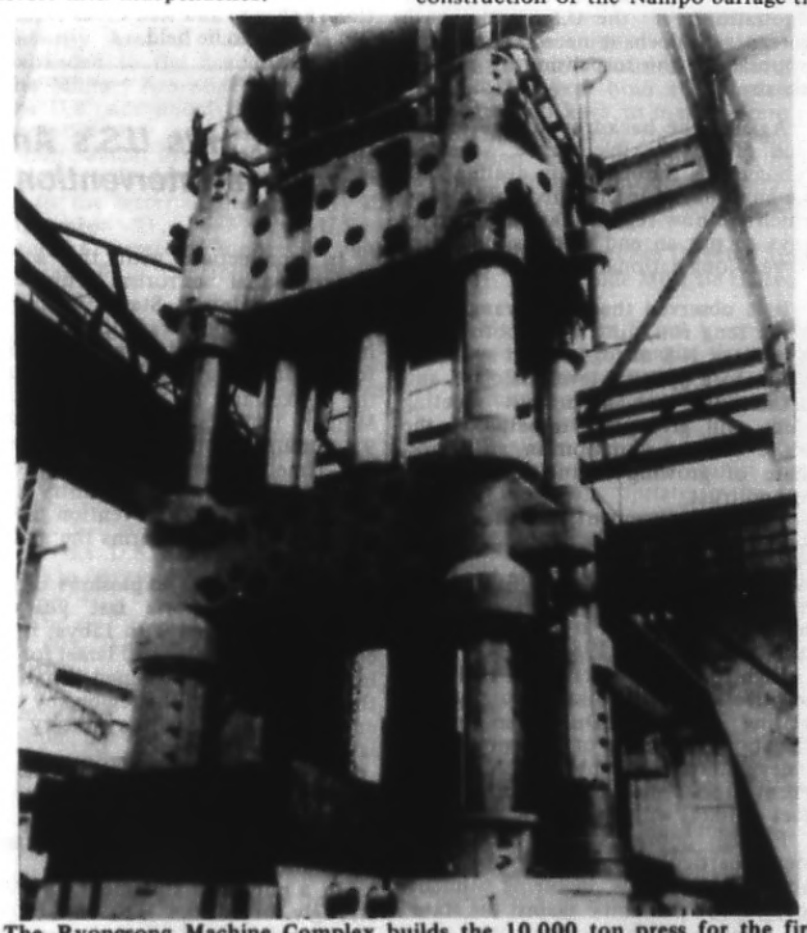
80-Odd Modern Factories Commissioned

President Kim Il Sung said as follows in his New Year address:

"By their creative labour and devoted struggle, our heroic working class and the rest of the working people carried out successfully the tremendous tasks set by the party for industry, agriculture and all other sectors of the national economy, erected a large number of great monumental structures which show the great capabilities of the independent economy, and built more than 80 modern factories and enterprises and workshops and put them into operation."

As stated in his New Year address, last year witnessed the commissioning of 80-odd modern industrial establishments and workshops including the September 21 Smeltery, the Haeju October 13 Youth Smeltery and the Kusong Machine Plant.

Especially, a large quantity of modern machinery including a 10,000-ton press and a large oxygen separating plant were built and put into production to further strengthen the internal structures of the industrial domain and increase their independence.



The Ryongsong Machine Complex builds the 10,000 ton press for the first time in Korea as a gift of labour to the 40th birthday of the WPK.

Nonferrous metals are not only raw materials which are always necessary for economic development but also chief export items of the DPRK. So, the growth of production of nonferrous metals exerts an important influence upon the economy in general.

During the recent several years, many large-scale smelteries including the Pyongbuk Smeltery, the 216 Smeltery, the Hungnam No. 2 Smeltery and the Tanchon Smeltery were built and rich gold, silver, copper, plumbum and zinc mineral deposits were discovered successively in all parts of Korea.

The fuel, raw material and power bases of the country were consolidated and large quantities of equipment were refilled in the iron and steel industry.

A powerful drive was waged to keep production on a high level in different domains of the national economy, which helped lay a solid material foundation for radically improving the people's life.

Upward of 16,400 new home workteams and sideline workteams were formed in a little more than two months last year to markedly raise the output of consumer goods.

Main Structures of Nampo Lock Gate Completed

The construction of the Nampo barrage have succeeded in filling the locks with sea water by removing the cofferdam extending 4 kilometers.

It is another noteworthy event in the construction of the Nampo barrage that sea water began to flow through the locks which will accomodate cargo vessels of 2,000, 20,000 and 50,000 tons, and through the sluices of the spillway a little more than two months after the cofferdam removing project began.

The Haeju October 13 Youth Smeltery has more than 30 modern buildings including an electrolytic shop, furnace shop and storehouse of minerals, covering an area of hundreds of thousands of square meters.

In this period the constructors carried out a test operation of the equipment, withdrew the densely distributed building machines and removed the cofferdam and 1,200,000 cubic meters of earth.

The successful filling of the locks with water has made it possible to accelerate the assembling of the gate of the locks and the swing bridge and dismantling of the structures at a faster pace, do more easily and safely final damming work to completely dam off the rough sea in an 8 kilometer section and opened a sure prospect to hasten the commissioning of the barrage.

The Nampo Lock Gate construction project started in 1981 is aimed at improving the river transport.

The construction work has not been easy. It is said that the work has attracted the great attention of ocean engineering circles in the world.

The main structures were completed in time for the 40th birthday of the WPK (Oct. 10, 1985).

After the embankment is completed, a road, a roadway and a railroad line are to be constructed by April this year.

The northern railway construction made fast progress and the roadbed project was completed in the main over the whole length of the line. And most difficult projects were successfully carried out in the construction of the Taechon Power Station.

50,000 Hectares of Tideland Reclaimed

Brilliant successes were registered in grand nature-remaking and urban construction projects.

More than 50,000 hectares of tideland had been reclaimed before the 40th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last year.

It is a particularly remarkable achievement. Perhaps you cannot imagine the figure—50,000 hectares. Korea can produce at least 300,000 tons of rice per year on 50,000 hectares of farmland reclaimed from tideland. (300,000 tons of rice is 40 times relief rice sent from the DPRK to south Korean flood victims last year.)

It took 63 years even for Italy, which is a world-known land-reclaiming country together with Austria and Japan, to reclaim about 50,000 hectares of tideland. Therefore, the reclaiming speed of the Republic is indeed marvellous.

Work is progressing apace to bring 300,000 hectares of reclaimed tideland under cultivation on the West Coast, which is one of the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

This is a vast area, equal to 15 percent of the total farmland area of Korea.

Unique "Open-Door" Policy Promoted

The DPRK enacted and promulgated the Joint Venture Businesses Law on Sep. 8, 1984, which aims at introducing capital and techniques from Western capitalist countries, and started to develop joint venture business.

Economic liberalization of the DPRK began to be promoted after a resolution on "strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and further developing foreign trade" was adopted by the Supreme People's Assembly in February 1984.

Work on the construction of a 46-storied modern international hotel had begun on Yanggak Islet, Pyongyang, on Feb. 26, 1985, as a joint project of the Korean First Equipment Import and Export Corporation and the Campenon Bernard Construction Society of France. In March, a mining joint venture company was established jointly by Burkina-Faso.

As is already reported by The People's Korea, soft drink shops in the Chaggwangsan Hotel, the Rakwon Department Store and the Taedonggang Restaurant were opened in Pyongyang last year, which are joint-ventures invested in by Koreans in Japan.

There are moves among Japanese private companies and individuals to try to develop their trade in aquatic products into joint ventures in the future. For example, a joint-venture for catching crabs will be established.

********** **********

This year Korea will strive to attain the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and give priority to the development of key industries, railway transport in particular.

Korea will increase state investments in and concentrate efforts on mining, metallurgical and power industries and railway transport so as to strengthen the material and technical foundations of these sectors.

It is an invariable policy, followed by the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, to continuously improve the people's standard of living.

This year, too, Korea will pay close attention to it.

This year and in the coming few years Korea will make great efforts to develop light industry for a decisive in-

(Continued on page 3)

Statement of DPRK Foreign Ministry on Reduction of Tension in Korea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, authorized by the Government, made public a statement on January 11 in connection with the fact that the Government of the DPRK took an important step to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and create decisively favourable environments for north-south dialogue.

Follows the full text of the statement:

By the authorization of the Government the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued the following statement:

Today, the relaxation of tension and prevention of war danger on the Korean Peninsula and creation of more favourable atmosphere for the dialogue between the north and the south pose themselves as a more and more pressing issue in expediting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Last year talks in different fields were held between north and south. It gladdened the Korean people suffering from the national division and stimulated the aspiration for the reunification throughout the country.

We consider that this year a greater stride should be made in easing the tension in Korea and promoting the dialogue between the north and the south.

In his New Year address this year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that in order to solve the foundamental question relating to the peaceful reunification of Korea, it is imperative to hold the tripartite talks between our Republic, the United States and south Korea and press well ahead with the talks now under way between the north and the south and to open a summit talks.

Now, the Korean people and the world peace-loving people warmly welcome the new epoch-making proposal of our party and the government of the Republic, with great expectation that this year would witness a turning point in the relaxation of tense situation on the Korean Peninsula and in dispelling the misunderstanding and mistrust and removing confrontation between the north and the south by bringing about good results in the dialogue.

If the north-south dialogues are to be successful, tension between the north and the south must be relaxed. To this end both sides must, first of all, take immediate steps to refrain from large scale military exercises directed against the other party to the dialogue.

As a part of the steps for detente on the Korean Peninsula, we have already presented, through the MilitaryArmistice Commission, the proposal for completely suspending the large scale military exercises in Korea and during the period of the dialogue, refraining from any kinds of military exercises.

However, the U.S. and south Korean authorities have not yet accepted these realistic proposals of ours.

Talking face to face while conducting military exercises against the other side is not appropriate to the occasion. It is clear to everybody that it will result in a aggravating the tension, deepening the mutual mistrust and increasing the war danger.

Last year, the U.S. and south Korean authorities conducted the large scale joint military exercises code-named "Team Spirit 85," thus deadlocking for long the hard-won north-south dialogue and leading the situation astray.

If such a situation is created again, the tension on the Korean Peninsula will never be eased and the disgraceful result of another rupture of north-south dialogue be made.

We insist that there should be never created again such situation where the dialogue between the north and the south is brought to rupture due to the insincere attitude of the U.S. and south Korean authorities and consider that it is imperative to create more favourable environments towards the dialogue and immediately take epoch-making steps to prevent the aggravation of tension.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the important measure to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and create decisively favourable environments to the dialogue between the north and the south, has decided to refrain from large-scale military exercise throughout the northern half of the Republic from February 1, 1986, and stop all military exercises during the period of the north-south dialogue.

Solemnly announcing this decision at home and abroad we propose to the U.S. government and south Korean authorities to announce in response to our initiative, not to hold the military exercise in the whole area of south Korea from 1st of February, 1986 and put it into practice.

Military exercise, either open or confidential, is a threat to the other party to the dialogue, whether it is held on the Korean Peninsula or in its vicinity.

We make it clear that we are always ready to respond to any negotiation, if the U.S. and south Korean side deem it necessary, on our proposal for the suspension of military rehearsals.

This proposal of ours to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula and create favourable environments for the dialogue between the north and the south is a peace-loving one which is in full accord with the desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and reflects most correctly the reality of the Korean Peninsula.

If this proposal is translated into practice, the relations between the north and the south of Korea will be improved markedly and the atmosphere of peace gradually created on the Korean Peninsula.

The suspension of a large scale military exercise against each other on the Korean Peninsula will result in bringing about a positive change in the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America and in providing a good chance of dispelling mutual distrust and building confidence.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities really want to relax tension on the Korean Peninsula, build mutual confidence, bring about reconciliation and make progress in dialogue for peace of Korea and her peaceful reunification they must accept this aboveboard and peace-loving proposal of ours.

This year is the international year of peace.

In this year of peace the world peace-loving people want to see epochal turn in relaxing tensions in all parts of the world and in living peacefully without war and disputes.

The Korean Peninsula is the place where the danger of a nuclear war is most intensely created in the world.

Only when the tension is removed and a durable peace ensured on the Korean Peninsula can the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the rest of the world lead a peaceful life.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its conviction that the governments and peoples of the world peace-loving countries will draw their deep attention to the situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and actively support and help the definite realization of our epoch-making proposal on removing the danger of war in Korea and promoting well the north-south dialogue in favourable atmosphere.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Libyan Issue

The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement on January 9 denouncing the massive military operations staged by the United States and Israel these days to invade Libya.

Noting that the United States and Israel are now carrying on large-scale military operations to invade the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the statement says:

All the developments clearly indicate that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists have openly chosen the road of armed aggression and intervention against Libya.

This is a brigandish encroachment upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and a most outrageous international terrorism.

This reckless action of the United States and Israel has led to the creation of an extremely strained situation on the eve of war in the Mediterranean and Middle East regions.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people bitterly denounce this renewed aggressive move of the United States and Israel as a grave provocation against the Social People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Libyan people, a robber-like act of intervention intended to crush by force of arms the newly independent states advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence and an open harassment of world peace.

Deliberately linking the explosions in Rome and Vienna some time ago with Libya, the United States and the Israeli Zionists are threatening this country with a military "retaliation." But, with nothing can they justify their aggressive act.

Their frantic moves, on the contrary, make it all the clearer that they are the very ones constantly driving the situation into disputes in the Middle East and Mediterranean regions and undermining world peace.

Therefore, the peace-loving people all over the world are now condemning in unison the action of the United States and Israel.

The U.S. and Israeli aggressors must promptly stop their acts of aggression and intervention, threat and blackmail against Libya.

The Libyan people are coming out resolutely against the threat of invasion of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors, filled with firm determination to fight it out unflinchingly to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and peace.

The world peace-loving people will always stand firmly on the side of the peoples fighting against aggression to defend their sovereignty and independence.

The imperialist aggressors must know that the days are gone never to return when they could freely oppress and rule small nations with military aggression and threat and blackmail.

The Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, always remain firmly on the side of the anti-imperialist and independent Libyan people and actively support and encourage them with might and main in their just cause against the U.S. imperialists and Israeli aggressors.

EDITORIAL

Pyongyang's New Peace Tack

The DPRK Government on Jan. 1 advanced new overtures to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula.They include measures not to conduct a large-scale military exercise as from Feb. 1 in the northern half of the Republic and not to hold any kind of military drills while the north-south contacts are under way. Based on these measures, Pyongyang called on Washington and Seoul not to stage a war game as from Feb. 1.

Pyongyang's new bid is an epoch-making and yet a realistic one which will remove the possibility of nuclear war in Korea and contribute toward bringing progress in the continued north-south talks. Moreover, the measures are believed to help explore new ways to create peace on the Peninsula and promote the territorial reintegration. Because of this, the new proposal is backed by the world community as well as the entire Korean people, including 700,000 resident Koreans in Japan.

Pyongyang's offer is an appropriate one for the year, 1986, the "International Year for Peace" of the UN and coincides with the growing peace, anti-nuke and disarmament campaign throughout the world. We demand the U.S. and south Korea accept this proposal made by the DPRK.

Pyongyang has been making all-out effort for the peace of Korea and national reunification and has presented a number of realistic proposals toward this end.

Top priority should be given to the ending of the present ceasefire situation for the purpose of bringing a lasting peace. For this purpose, Pyongyang has sought for Pyongyang-Washington talks. Through these talks, a durable peace will be brought about and an environment favourable for the reunification of Korea will be created.

Nevertheless Washington and Seoul are not willing to accept the sincere approach and offer by Pyongyang and do not yet give a positive answer to them.

If the parties concerned truly want to prevent a war, preserve peace on the Peninsula and make progress in the continued north-south talks, they should accept the new proposal and halt the war games dubbed "Team Spirit 86" scheduled to be held from Feb. 1. The planned joint exercises are aimed at provoking the DPRK. They are nothing but a threat to the other party in the talks.

(Continued from page 2)

crease in the production of various consumer goods and boost agricultural and seafood production more rapidly so as to make the people's life richer and more prosperous.

Steps are being taken to bring about a new turn in developing the nation's technology.

The important task of the technical revolution is to solve successfully the scientific and technical problems in the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

Korea will innovate technology for the development and use of raw materials, fuel and power resources, and develop its mechanical engineering, electronic and automation industries quickly, and, on this basis, modernize the technical equipment of the national economy, and put production and management activities on a new scientific basis.

"Tripartite Talks Must Be Held at an Early Date": WPK Organ

PYONGYANG January 10 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun, Minju Choson and Pyongyang Sinmun today print signed articles on the lapse of two years since a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea advanced a proposal on holding tripartite talks with the participation of the DPRK, the United States and south Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question (January 10, 1984).

The article of Rodong Sinmun titled "Tripartite Talks Must Be Held at an Early Date" says:

Our proposal for holding tripartite talks has not yet been realized as the other sides have refused to accede to it.

The United States meets our tripartite talks proposal with "north-south bilateral talks.

This is not a sincere stand to settle the problem.

The reality of the Korean Peninsula where the tension is being heightened demands above all that the danger of war be removed, peace be ensured and conditions and environment favourable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be provided.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is one for solving this urgent problem.

As for the dialogue between the north and the south, it is one for settling such internal affairs of the nation as the restoration of the severed bonds of the nation, improvement of the north-south relations and achievement of reunification.

This can be realized successfully only when the tension is eased and peace ensured through tripartite talks.

In actuality, dialogues and contacts were held last year between the north and the south through various channels. But no progress has been made in them, and the situation of the country has been further aggravated.

This tells that the north-south dialogue cannot be advanced unless a durable peace is ensured on the Korean Peninsula.

If Korea is to be reunified by a peaceful means, it is imperative first of all to ease the tension and provide a firm guarantee for peace and, to this end, the unstable Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement and the arms race and military confrontation between the north and the south be brought to an end.

This question can be solved only through tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea.

The United States is a real signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement and the main factor which, in high military command in south Korea, increases the tension.

While turning its face away from tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and south Korea, it is further intensifying the three-way military compact of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Under such condition, it is impossible to dispel the tension and remove the danger of war from our country and pave a realistic way to the peaceful reunification of the country without solving the problem through direct negotiations with the United States.

If the United States sincerely desires peace in Korea and her reunification, it must renounce the anachronistic war.

Seoul Won't Issue Visa To JSP Chairman: Li

South Korea's foreign minister Li Won Kyong on January 9 made it clear that Seoul would not issue entry visas to any members of the Japan Socialist Party when he met NKDP president Li Min U, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

JSP chairman Ishibashi Masashi is reportedly planning to visit Seoul in March at the invitation of opposition leader Kim Yong Sam.

The NKDP-JSP exchanges were reportedly agreed upon in principle between Kim and Ishibashi when they met in Tokyo last October.

Kim Yong Sam to Join NKDP

Kim Yong Sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, decided to enter the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party in mid-January and will hold the post of standing advisor, according to south Korean papers' reports on Jan. 8.

The reports quoted NKDP sources as saying that Kim notified NKDP president Li Min U and Kim Dae Jung of his decision to join the party.

He is said to formalize his entry into the party with the understanding of the two.

Kim and Kim Dae Jung have influenced the party from outside since its foundation early in 1985.

N-S Dialogue 1985 in Analysis (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

First of all, the 8th round of full-dress Red Cross talks was held in May in Seoul and agreed to discuss in a package the Five Agenda Items – 1) the problem of finding out the addresses and circumstances of separated families; 2) of realizing free visits and free reunions, 3) of realizing free correspondence, 4) of reuniting them according to their will, 5) other problems to be settled in a humanitarian way.

Then, an agreement was reached on key question of realizing free mutual visit of separated families and relatives and, of exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups before or after August 15, the Liberation Day.

At the 9th round of the talks held in August in Pyongyang, the Red Cross delegation of the Pyongyang side proposed to adopt an official agreement on discussing the 5 agenda items in a package and on the problem of free visits which had already been agreed upon in the proceeding talks, whereas the Seoul side bought up a 3-point draft agreement including establishment of a Red Cross representative office, respectively in Pyongyang and Seoul.

However, the talks proved fruitless without any substantial discussion held on the matter due to the "walkout case" of the southern delegates from the Kim Il Sung Stadium where a mass game was played by 50,000 boys and girls.

On September 20, a dramatic and historic exchange was realized as Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups respectively visited Pyongyang and Seoul.

The 10th round of the session agreed only to hold the next meeting on Feb. 26, as both Pyongyang and Seoul presented quite different proposals regarding an official draft agreement on discussing the Five Agenda Items in a package.

As for the north-south economic talks, the 2nd round of the dialogue was held in May to follow up the 1st round in November 1984.

The Pyongyang side made clear the principle and method of forming a joint committee of north-south economic cooperation, while the Seoul side proposed "step-by-step" settlement of problems regarding exchange of commodities and economic cooperation.

At the 3rd round of the talks held in June, both sides agreed on forming a joint committee of economic cooperation between Pyongyang and Seoul.

At the 4th round of the talks in September, both sides presented their own draft agreements, but discussion of concrete matters was postponed until the 5th round of the talks in November as it bore no fruit, deciding only to hold the 6th round session on January 22 this year.

Despite the fact that the aim of economic exchange between the north and south should be to create a prerequisite for united development of the national economy through independent domestic efforts, the Seoul side laid more emphasis on an exchange of commodities with the north.

Pyongyang gave priority to the establishment of a joint facility necessary for economic exchange such as a joint committee for economic cooperation in order to facilitate economic exchange.

Along with these dialogues, preliminary contacts were made by the parliamentarian delegations of the north and south in July and September to settle the fundamental questions of the reunification, as there were limitations in Red Cross or economic talks regarding this matter.

Both Pyongyang and Seoul have shown different attitudes to this question; the former proposed to discuss the problem of adopting a joint declaration of non-aggression and detente in Korea, while the latter insisted on establishing a "council for national reunification" and a "unified government and parliament" after drafting a constitution for national reunification.

Seoul's assertion, however, was nothing different from the Jan. 22, 1982 proposal made by Gen. Chon Du Hwan in which he proposed to make the relationships between the north and south of Korea as those of East and West Germany.

Apart from the dialogues in Korea, sports talks were held in Lausanne, Switzerland, in October last year and January this year to discuss the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games, though many differences between proposals made by both sides were not narrowed down.

Worthy of special attention is President Kim Il Sung's new year address on January 1 which for the first time mentioned his determination to hold "north-south summit talks", indicating he is ready to meet Chon Du Hwan if he thinks such a meeting is beneficial to promoting the country's reunification.

Not a few changes can be found in the approaches of the DPRK to the three-way talks as seen so far in a series of the wider-ranging dialogues between the north and south of Korea.

After 1974, Pyongyang gave priority to the talks with Washington on condition that the United States withdraw its troops from south Korea.

The parliamentary talks offer aimed at issuing at a joint non-aggression declaration, showed Pyongyang's flexibility and sincerity in its approaches to the national reunification question, as it seemed to have accepted a more or less direct dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul, which had been claimed by the United States as a precondition for Pyongyang-Washington talks.

If the north-south dialogue proceeds favorably and successfully, as President Kim Il Sung indicated, there is a brighter prospect for higher-level talks including summit talks being held in the future, and, to this end, for the proposed three-way talks which have never been refused by Washington.

(Concluded)

Pol. Unrest to Be Aggravated in S. Korea

—7 NKDP Lawmakers Prosecuted As They Stage Sit-in To Deter Arraignment—

Scores of lawmakers of the New Korea Democratic Party conducted a sit-in struggle from January 10 to 12 in protest against the prosecution's forcible escorting of seven party members, who had been allegedly accused of committing "acts of violence" at the national assembly chamber in the course of the unilateral passage of this year's budget bill by the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" on December 2 last year.

Some 40 lawmakers out of the total 90 joined on the day the over-night sit-in at their party's floor leader's room after the court issued warrants to the prosecution for one-day arraignment for questioning.

Later, the south Korea's prosecution decided on January 15 to prosecute the seven NKDP lawmakers on charges of "obstruction of the performance of official duties" and of "violent acts," despite the opposition legislators voluntarily ended the sit-in and presented themselves at the prosecution office in accordance with the compromise reached between the ruling and opposition sides on January 12.

The compromise agreement between floor leaders of the two parties, south Korean papers reported, is as follows: 1) The prosecution probe of the violence case at the assembly will focus equally on the DJP and NKDP members; 2) Lawmakers of the two parties will comply with the prosecution investigation voluntarily within the week, and the two parties will seek the cooperation of the authorities concerned for the reservation of the execution of the warrants issued against the seven lawmakers; 3) Floor leaders of the two parties will make efforts continuously through dialogue under the leadership of the house speaker regarding the settlement of the case.

However, the seven NKDP lawmakers, after being interrogated, were eventually prosecuted for their alleged charges of "use of violence", contrary to the political compromise.

Observers in Seoul says that the DJP's negligence of the compromise will further aggravate political unrest and chaos inside the parliament as seen in the unusual "presidential new year message" given on TV and radio which was prevented from being conveyed at the national assembly due to the recent turmoil.

End of Americanism in S. Korea (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The second half of 1985 saw new flare-ups of popular struggle in south Korea against the U.S.'s economic policy which they denounced as "imperialist aggression."

Intensive protests in various forms occurred against the U.S.'s economic pressure on south Korea, including seizures of U.S. public buildings, the burning of the effigies of President Reagan and American goods, throwing rocks at the U.S. embassy, anti-U.S. statements and student demonstrations on and out of the campuses.

"U.S. capital forcing death on the south Korean masses, withdraw from south Korea!", "The U.S. must stop pressure for import liberalization!", "Let's establish an independent economy!", and "We oppose U.S. pressure to open the south Korean market!".

These words were heard in the struggles involving students, workers and farmers, showing the development of anti-American struggles to a higher stage – economic fighting.

The U.S. decision last Oct. to demand that south Korea open its market more to U.S. goods apparently triggered these intensive economic battles.

U.S. economic decision and its reflection

When an economic crisis was growing in south Korea, the Reagan administration in last October demanded as part of its measures to reduce its big trade deficit that south Korea implement liberalization measures not only for goods and services such as finance, but also for insurance, movies and intellectual properties.

The passage of the Jenkins Bill by the House of Representatives on Oct. 10 and Reagan's invoking again of section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act on Oct. 16 were enough to do serious damage to south Korea.

The rapid sequence of U.S. moves came at a time when south Korea was raising the foreign equity investment in 102 additional areas ratio to 76.3 percent from the previous 66.1 percent.

Touching off raging public criticism in south Korea of the tough U.S. trade policy was the Commerce Department's final decision Oct. 23 to slap a uniform 64.81 percent anti-dumping charge on imports of south Korean-made photo albums against the preliminary ruling of a low 4.04 percent charge.

The Oct. 23 decision had a serious impact on the people because all the album-making firms there are small-to-medium-sized enterprises.

After this decision, some traders even took to the street to sell their albums, according to Hankuk Kyongje Shinmun dated Dec. 31.

"Have the Americans already started retaliatory action against our criticism of their moves?" A cab driver asked a reporter of the Korea Herald. This sentiment "is widely shared by Seoul citizens", according to the paper.

Even south Korean dailies editorially declared that the U.S. decision was unfair because the U.S. demanded that south Korea open its markets more than Japan, when south Korea accounted for only 3% (Japan - 30%) of the total U.S. trade deficit.

To sum up people's assertions, many be summed up as follows:

1) U.S. market-opening pressure on south Korea is unfair, 2) Washington is shifting its domestic economic crisis on Seoul, 3) The U.S. makes a strong demands only to south Korea, and does not dare to do anything to Japan which is mainly responsible for the U.S. trade deficit, and 4) the Chon Du Hwan junta, yielding to American pressure, is trying to make minor enterprises and the popular masses carry the heavier burden market liberalization.

Background to economic struggle

Recent economic conflict between the U.S. and south Korea issues from the present junta's economic system. The Chon junta succeeded the Pak junta's economic policy of promoting export-oriented industries and established during his 5 years in office an economy more dependent on America relying on introduction of money mainly from the U.S.

The U.S. has been working on the successive south Korean dictators to make south Korea one of its most dependent countries since Korea's liberation. This dependent economic system has made it necessary for the dictators to strengthen the constitution which yield to U.S. economic pressure.

A typical case which symbolized south Korea's economic subordination was seen in the beef trade area.

The Chon junta had encouraged cattle-breeding business. But it was forced to import beef from the U.S. yielding to the U.S. demand for beef import after Reagan's visit to south Korea in 1983, and the producers' price of beef sank sharply, making the life of cattle breeders harder.

The price of a cow which was about one million won at the end of 1983, was reduced to 620,000 won at the end of 1984 and 190,000 won in last September, according to the Pusan Ilbo dated Dec. 17.

On March 23, last year, the "Committee of Korean Cathoric Farmers" and the "General Association of Korean Christian Farmers" issued a joint statement condemning U.S. pressure on south Korean agriculture and stock-breeding.

In one of the most serious anti-American struggles, 191 students occupied a training center of the ruling DJP on Nov. 18, accusing the U.S.'s economic pressure on south Korea. During the seizure, the protesters burned effigies of Gen. Chon and President Reagan. (AP Wirephoto)

On April 22 last year, more than 100 members of the GAKCF demonstrated in front of the U.S. embassy in Seoul, after holding a meeting to protest against the U.S. demand for import of U.S. agricultural produce and beef.

Meanwhile, the south Korean economy last year was hit by a serious recession due mainly to dull export, resulting in increasing unemployment and accumulating foreign debts.

At the end of last September, south Korean foreign debts reached 51.4 billion dollars which exceeded the "danger line", according to south Korean analysts. The rate of unemployment stood at 3.5% at that time which exceeded last year's 3.2%.

According to south Korean daily Choson Ilbo dated last Dec. 12, unemployment as of the end of October stood at 560,000, an increase of 80,000 over a year earlier.

This economic situation was reflected in the workers' struggle.

Labour disputes in various forms last year numbered more than 220 as of the end of October, which means an increase of over two times above the number in the same period in 1984, according to a report made by labour ministry to the national assembly on last Nov. 5.

Guerrilla-type attacks on U.S.-occupied buildings

Facing the economic crisis, the Reagan administration is forced its demands upon south Korea unilaterally, angering the south Korean people.

Anti-American struggles climaxed just one month after the U.S.'s October decision, when the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Seoul on Nov. 4, the Bank of America in Pusan on Nov. 13 and the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju on Dec. 2 were occupied by angry students in protest against U.S. economic aggression.

Similar seizures of "government" buildings occurred several times in Seoul and other local areas in November and December, including the building of the central political training institute of the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" on Nov. 18 and the "New Village Movement Central Headquarters" on Nov. 4.

One of the most serious and biggest anti-American and anti-Chon protests in recent months was the Nov. 18 seizure of the building of the "Central Political Training Institute of the DJP".

The seizure, carried out on Nov. 18 by 191 students from 14 universities, continued for more than 6 hours.

During the occupation, the protesters hit U.S. support to Chon and economic aggression in south Korea and burned the effigies of Gen. Chon and President Reagan.

Leaflets scattered by them said "the U.S. is openly invading the south Korean economy, posing as a 'friendly nation'." "America has been selling weapons worth over a billion dollars to us but she refuses to import clothes and socks from us and demands that we import movies of violence and pornographic movies."

According to an opinion poll conducted by the Seoul University Paper, of the 845 students of the university covered, 97.3% said that the south Korean economy is subordinated to foreign countries, Chosun Ilbo reported on Oct. 15.

Roots of anti-U.S. struggle

Last May's USIS office seizure made all the people realize that the U.S. is a political aggressor obstructing the achievement of democracy in south Korea.

Last October's U.S. protectionist measure indicates the selfishness of a super power which victimize small countries, wearing a mask of a "friendly nation."

The roots of anti-U.S. feelings should not be found in an idea or sentiment by some "radicals" but in the 4 decades of historical, political, cultural and economic contradictions between south Korea and the U.S.

In other words, anti-American feelings are a result of U.S. aggression on south Korean politics, economy and culture and also of the U.S. policy of perpetuating Korea as a colony for its own interests and finally of the contradictions accumulated since 1945 which broke out into the open in 1985.

(Concluded)

Employees of local textile companies on October 26 denounce the U.S.'s Jenkins Bill limiting textile imports in a rally at the hall of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions. (Korea Times photo)

We oppose import of agricultural produce and beef from the U.S.

Reprinted from Nonmin Shinmun published by the General Association of Korean Christian Farmers

Chongryun's Anti-Alien Registration Law Drive in '85

▲ A mass rally for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law.

◀ A list of signatures collected from 3.5 million people during Chongryun's signature-collection campaign

Overseas citizens of any nationality are entitled to legitimate treatment and national rights as foreigners and inalienable inherent rights of man according to international law.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) last year vigorously struggled for the sacred democratic national rights of Korean compatriots and firmly protected their human rights, spearheading the anti-Alien Registration Law drive here.

Last year, when the time came for mass-renewal of alien registration cards, the law was under fire from various circles of Japan as well as foreigners here. Opposition to this system was particularly intense among the Koreans, partly because of their historical background.

Of the 842,000 foreign residents here, Koreans number 680,000 and last year some 370,000 foreigners of whom, a majority were Koreans, were due to renew their alien registration cards. Most of the first generation Korean residents are unwilling immigrants, those who were brought here for forced labor or conscription during Japanese colonial rule over Korea, and other Koreans are their descendants who were born and educated here. In this point the Japanese authorities are under legal and moral obligations to guarantee human rights for the Koreans.

Yet, the human rights of Koreans have been harshly suppressed and infringed upon by the Japanese authorities who are hostile towards Koreans here.

The Alien Registration Law stipulates that all foreigners aged 16 or over who intend to live in Japan for 1 year or more must be fingerprinted at their local government offices once when they first register and then again every 5 years and always carry their cards on their person or face heavy penalty up to one year imprisonment or fine of up to 200,000 yen (about $990).

Therefore foreign residents here are obligated to carry their cards always on their person even when they go out to places nearby and report any change in their status like address, occupation, etc. within 2 weeks, to their concerned local government offices. Otherwise they face a heavy penalty disproportionate to such a minor offense.

The Alien Registration Law was proclaimed ostensively for a just treatment of aliens here, identifying the status and residence of foreign residents, so it may be compared to the Resident Registration Act, but they are completely different in nature.

The former is a criminal law, while the latter is a civil law. Here are typical cases which reflect the Japanese Government's hostile policy towards resident Koreans.

On April 2, 1984, Hong Shin Heng, (then 23), Koiwa city, Tokyo was arrested on charges of failing to carry his alien registration certificate while he was driving home.

He was detained overnight at the police station where he was stripped naked and had the prints of all his fingers and palms taken. Another Korean resident Kim Ha Il, (then 28), a company employee in Kawaguchi City, Saitama Prefecture on Aug. 26, same year had his home and his mother's house in Yaizu, Shizuoka Prefecture, searched on suspicion of violation of the Alien Registration Law after he failed to report a change of address. He had moved from Yaizu to Kawaguchi but he was only taking up temporary residence there.

The Japan Federation of Bar Associations strongly warned the Kawaguchi Police Station, and Saitama Prefectural Police Headquarters in connection with Kim's case, and Koiwa Police Station, and the Metropolitan Police Board in connection with the former's case, respectively, stating their treatment of the foreigners constituted a violent infringement on human rights.

As to date, more than 500,000 Korean nationals, 70% of the 680,000 Koreans here have been arrested or detained on charges of such minor offenses. So this law is called a law specially formulated to keep tabs on Koreans.

In this respect, the law entirely conflicts with the idea of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenants of Human Rights, and the constitution of Japan guaranteeing the equality of all people under the law.

Last year, Chongryun, staged a nation-wide signature collection campaign from March 1 to April 30 to collect 3 million signatures to a petition for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, especially for abolition of fingerprinting, the obligation to carry the alien registration cards all the time, and a heavy penalty against violators including fine and penal servitude. In this movement Chongryun garnered more than 3.5 million signatures from broad segments of the Japanese people as well as Koreans and handed to the Japanese Diet and the Justice Ministry a list of books of signatures thus obtained.

The organization has also actively developed movement to win international support. Representatives of Chongryun visited the UN Commision in Geneva on Aug. 21-22 and asked it to take proper measures for a radical revision of the Alien Registration Law and for guarantee of the human rights of Korean residents.

Leading Chongryun's campaigns were those younger generation Koreans who would come up for an initial registration at the age of 16.

They visited their local government authorities and urged them to make efforts for fundamental revision of the law, explaining how they would feel humiliated when treated like criminals under the fingerprinting procedure. Following them members of Chongryun branches and chapters actively took to the street and staged a street propaganda campaigns.

Opposition to the law is also mounting among the Japanese public. Many local governments including Machida City in Tokyo and Ageo City in Saitama Prefecture expressed their non-compli-

(Continued on page 7)

Chronological Table of Chongryun's Anti-Alien Registration Law Drive

Feb. 18
* Korean high school students in Nagano Prefecture who would come up for their first renewal of alien registration certificates visited their local government office and urged the officials to make effort for a fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, and many Korean students in other prefectures followed suit.

Feb. 23
* Mayor of Kawasaki City, Ito Saburo, made public his decision not to prosecute foreigners refusing to be fingerprinted. Following his decision, 55 other cities and 6 wards began considering a policy of not taking legal action against such foreigners.

Mar. 1
* Chongryun launched a 3 million signature-collection campaign to continue till April 30 for a fundamental revision of the law.

Mar. 5
* 11 headmen of Kyoto City filed a joint petition with the Justice Ministry for a revision of the Alien Registration Law.

Mar. 8—9
* Members of the House of Representatives conducted fact-finding survey on the infringement of human rights for 2 days in Osaka.

Mar. 28
* 5,000 people for a mass rally gathered in Osaka under the auspices of the Osaka headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party (J.S.P.), the General Council of Trade Unions, and the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Union.

Apr. 9
* The mayor of Mitaka City, Sakamoto Sadao, visited the Foreign Ministry and delivered a petition calling for revision of the law.

May 14
* In response to a rising wave of civil disobedience and anti-Japanese sentiment on the part of foreigners facing a mass renewal period from July to September, the Justice Ministry issued a special order to revise partially the fingerprinting regulation, to the mayors who were locally in charge of the renewal of the alien registration cards.
Under the new stipulation, foreigners have no need to smear their index-fingers in fingerprinting, as colorless ink is used instead of black ink. In addition, in the 3 month period, local governments are not required to report to police the identities of those refusing to be fingerprinted and but may issue tentative certificates named Notification (change of) Designated Period for Delivery of Alien Registration Certificate . When the three month period is over, the local governments will issue substantially an invalid registration certificate marking it "not fingerprinted" and report the case to the police. But many local governments expressed their intention of non-compliance with the instructions from their central government.

May 15
* Chongryun garnered more than 3.5 million signatures to a petition calling for abolition of fingerprinting from Japanese people.

June 20
* Representatives of Chongryun submitted a list of books of additional signatures collected from 740,000 people to the Japanese Government.

June 21
* A 2,500-people rally was held under the cosponsorship of the Kyoto Peace Center and Kyoto Citizens' Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity.

June 24
* A 10,000-people rally was held in Osaka under the co-sponsership of the Osaka Joint Struggle Committee against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Osaka Japan-Korea Joint Struggle Committee.
Greeting mass renewal period, from July to September members of Chongryun and its functionalies visited their local government in every parts of Japan demanding fundamental revision of the law.

Aug. 21—22
* Chongryun representatives visited the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

Oct. 16
* Chongryun representatives visited the Justice Ministry and handed it a petition calling for a fundamental revision of the law.

Dec. 28
* Many local assemblies representing 425 cities, 15 wards, 13 prefectural governments, 465 towns and 93 villages accounting for 70% of the total Japanese population, adopted resolutions calling for the abolition of fingerprinting and the compulsory carrying of alien registration certificates.

Korean Boy Was Top Marathon Runner Again

Kim Chol On, 21, a Korean student at Waseda Univ., one of the most prestigious private universities in Japan, made a record in the 5th section of the 62nd Tokyo-Hakone Intercollegiate Round Relay Marathon Race, Jan. 2. He also made a record in the same race last year.

(Continued from page 6)

ance with the Justice Ministry's instruction dated May 14, which requires them to report offenders to the police after a grace period of 3 months and not to issue residence permits. And all Japan mayors committee again adopted a resolution calling for a fundamental revision of the law.

On the other hand, more and more Japanese people and organizations including the all-Japan liason committee on alien registration procedures, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, the Japan Federation of Bar Associations joined the movement.

Accordingly, the Japan Socialist Party organized an "Ad Hoc Committee on Fingerprinting and Other Procedures Required under the Alien Registration Law," and conducted fact-finding survey on the enactment of the law in Osaka, Yamaguchi, and Hyogo prefectures, while questioning the government on the matter in the National Diet.

As a result of the undaunted struggle of Chongryun, as of Dec. 28, 1,011 local assemblies representing 425 cities, 15 wards, 13 prefectural governments, 465 towns and 93 villages accounting for 70% of the total Japanese population, adopted resolutions calling for the abolition of fingerprinting and the compulsory carrying of alien registration certificates.

In this respect, the Japanese Government has a due and moral obligation to carry out fundamental revision of the Alien Registration Law, guaranteeing human rights of foreigners as well as the Japanese people.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to the DPRK (Dec. 2-26)

Dec. 2
* A delegation of the Belgrade City Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by President Bogdan Bogdanovic.
* A young publishing workers delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Uri Sovtzov, Deputy Editor of the Soviet paper Komsomolskaya Pravda.

Dec. 3
* Issa Abbas Ali, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chad to Korea.

Dec. 6
* A delegation of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden headed by Bertil Mobrink, member of the Political Bureau, and Vice Chairman of the party central committee.
* A delegation of Scinteia, the organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, headed by Ion Mitran, member of the RCP Central Committee and Editor-in-Chief of the paper.
* A delegation of the Cexpar Centre of Foreign Trade of Brazil headed by Odone Fortes Martins.

Dec. 9
* A delegation of the Consular Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry headed by Vice Director Ivan Gorokhov.
* A Tanzanian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Mohamed A. Ligoia, Secretary of the Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, Regional Youth Organization.

Dec. 13
* A delegation of the Italian Communist Party headed by Lucio Magri, member of the Leadership of the ICP Central Committee and member of parliament.

Dec. 16
* Light industry delegation of the Soviet Union headed by Minister of Light Industry Vladimir Klyuyev.
* A delegation of the Bureau of the Spanish Communist Party Members for Unity headed by Comrade Santiago Carrillo.
* A delegation of the Soviet Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union headed by Gazel Tetaevna Eldashova, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union of the Turkmen Republic of the USSR.
* A delegation of the All-Russian Theatre Society of the USSR headed by F.I. Kosarev, Director of the External Relations Department of the society.

Dec. 20
* A delegation of the Union of Workers in Textile and Light Industries of Bulgaria.

Dec. 23
* Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic Ahmed Muhammed Al Eriani, a special envoy of President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and his party.
* A delegation of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Director Anatoly Yegorov.

Dec. 26
* Mazhagin Sodnomtseren, Chief Secretarty of the Mongolian paper Hudulmur.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Dec. 4-26)

Dec.4
* A Korean Government delegation headed by Vice Premier An Sung Hak to attend the 15th meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic to be held in Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the State Planning Commission of the DPRK headed by Vice Chairman Kim Song Ryong for a visit to Poland.

Dec. 7
* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Cho Song Bom, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to India.
* A mining delegation of the DPRK government headed by Hong Si Hak, Chairman of the Commission of Extractive Industries, for a visit to Romania.

Dec.9
* A delegation of the Hydro-Meteorogical Service of the DPRK headed by Director Li Gun Il for a visit to China.

Dec. 11
* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by Song Hui Chul, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to Romania.

Dec. 15
* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by First Vice Premier Yon Hyong Muk for the GDR to attend the 9th meeting of the Intergovernmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Dec.19
* A Korean fine arts exhibition delegation for a visit to Mongolia.

Dec. 21.
* A delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of its central committee, to attend the celebrations of the centernary of the founding of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi.

Dec. 24.
* Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, and his party for an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the government of the USSR.

Dec. 26
* A delegation of the Council of the Korea-China Hydro-Power Company headed by Vice Chairman of the Commission of Power Industry Li Chung Song for a visit to China.

(KCNA)

DPRK Achievements In Sports in 1985

Sports technique is rapidly developing in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to steadily increase the number of top-notch players of the Asian and world level.

In 1985, last year, Korean sportsmen gave a good account of themselves in many sports championships and international sports contests including the 23rd World Free Style Wrestling Championships, the 38th World Table-Tennis Championships, the 13th Universiad, the 6th Asian Athletic Championships and the 17th Asian Weightlifting Championships.

In the 13th Universiad held in Kobe, Japan, the Korean football team carried off the gold to be the first Universiad football title holder and the Korean women's volleyball team beat the U.S. women's team in the semi-finals to finish the silver medalist. Our women's volleyball team placed first at the 5th International Women's Volleyball Tournament and international contests held in Hungary.

Korean players placed second in the Women's team event at the 38th World Table Tennis Championships and in the group performance at the 12th World Callisthenics Championships, and in the model glider and model engine plane team events at the 1985 World Free Flying Aero Model Championships.

Many sportsmen have become top-notch players of Asia and the world.

Labour Hero of the Republic and People's Athlete Kim Chol Hwan came off the winner in the 49kg category at the 22nd World Free-Style Wrestling Championships and retained his title in the same category at the 23rd championships.

Ryu Jun Si, an Asian weightlifting title holder, finished the runner-up in the snatch in the 52kg category at the 56th World Weightlifting Championships which took place in Sweden.

Sin Nam Ho won the silver medal in the World Trap Shooting Championships with 195 hits out of 200 shots. At the 6th Asian Athletic Championships held in Indonesia Korean girl Paek Do Jong came first in the women's 10,000 meters, another Korean girl Kim Ryon Sun won the women's 3,000 meters title and Li Jong Hyong men's marathon title.

At the 17th Asian Weightlifting Championships Korean boy Li Hi Bong carried off the gold medals in the 60kg category snatch, jerk and total.

Korean girl Cho Hyang Suk became the first Asian title holder in the individual rowing contest at the first Asian Rowing Championships.

Korean judoists Hwang Jae Gil and Pak Hak Yong won the gold medals respectively in the above 95kg and 60kg categories at the 13th Universiad, beating all the expected title holders.

Wrestlers Kim Sun Chol (48kg category), Yu Sang Man (75kg category), U Hwan Chol (62kg category) and Hong Chol Ho (90kg category) also won gold medals in various international contests.

Korean boy Chegal Tae Su placed first respectively in the shooting, hand-grenade throwing and individual total at the 21st Military Triathlon Championships of Friendly Armies of Socialist Countries held in Cuba to bag three gold medals and win a technical prize.

Korean boy Kim Gwang Son and Korean girl Kim Chun Hwa came first respectively in the 500 meters, 1,000 meters and total at the International Speed Skating Contests held in Hungary.

Korean sportmen won many gold medals at various international competitions including 10 at the Wireless Communication Contests (multi-events) of Socialist Countries "for Friendship and Fraternity" held in the German Democratic Republic and the International Boxing Tournament held in Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile, many young promising sportsmen have grown up. At the 1985 Winter Sports Championships, the "Mangyongdae Prize" sports meet, the national championships celebrating the 40th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea and many other contests at home, the national record were rewritten in scores of events in weightlifting, swimming, shooting, track and field and archery, etc.

(KCNA)

"Quarterly Country Risk Survey: Republic of Korea" (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,272 issue of The People's Korea)

We now consider any major short-term risk to the Government to come from the hardline group whom Chun has now moved away from. Chun has warned this group implicitly that he could gain further popularity by disclosing their role in the Kwangju affair. This group is named by the opposition as a core of four leaders from military and government with a council of 30-40 drawn chiefly from the generals of the military class 11. In journalistic circles, rumours of a right-wing inspired dramatic change in government early next year are now widespread.

We are not in a position to confirm whether this is a rumour with an objective base, or a collective fear of Koreans as a result of student militancy. Alternative versions suggest a set of Yushin-like reforms suspending the present constitution. (Yushin was the system under which President Park ruled from 1972-79). It seems certain that the outbreak of student demonstrations from late October would enhance the possibility of such moves.

The National Assembly came into a new session in late September, but a succession of protests by the opposition against harrassment of their members has all but prevented normal operation.

Roh Tae-woo, who occupied the center stage during the spring and summer, has been much less in evidence in the fall. He has looked extremely tired in recent appearances and his general performance indicates that he is no longer the front runner as presidential successor as he seemed in the last two reports. We now have to look at other possible presidential successors who might either be major political figures in their own right, or figures whom certain groups feel they can manipulate.

Amongst these figures, the Prime Minister Lho Shin-yong continues to make a polished performance, including a major speech to the UN General Assembly. Although attacked by the parliamentary opposition, the president's younger brother continues to be another figure mentioned. He stepped out of line with the Government by urging that students demonstrating against the U.S. economic measures at his Saemaul Movement Headquarters should be treated leniently. On November 9 he suffered a stroke and this may put him out of the running. The feeling amongst some western embassy observers is that a succession struggle has already begun. This could have a greater impact as 1986 progress.

Lee Min-woo continues to give an excellent performance as leader of the major opposition party. Le Chul, whose speech was noted in our previous report, is emerging as one of the most promising younger politicians. He utilizes the rights of National Assembly members to demand written replies from the administration by filing over 90 detailed questions which probe into the activities of most ministries.

The two Kims have been playing a lower key role ever since Kim Dae-jung's very brief house arrest (protective detention) in July. Kim and other non-parliamentary opposition figures were again put under temporary house arrest over the torture of Kim Kwin-tae issue. Kim Young-sam has been on a major tour of U.S. and Japan and criticism of Chun in Japan aroused popular comment.

Kim Jong-pil, leader in exile of the small Korea National Party, announced his intention to return from exile to lead ceremonies connected with the sixth anniversary of the assassination of Park Chung-hee on October 26, but no mention of his return was given in the Korean press.

The minimal aim of the opposition is to achieve a political system by 1988 in which a non-government candidate could be elected. The main goal is therefore the revision of the present constitution to allow direct presidential elections. Other goals are to increase civil liberties, notably restrictions on the press and to secure the early resignation of the President. Although these goals have the broad sympathy of the Korean public, there has been little progress since February's election and we predict slight improvement this quarter.

The students wish to see the immediate resignation of the President, the punishment of those whom they see as putting Korea on the wrong track in 1980 and a new economic order. In vocalising popular resistance to U.S. economic pressure, students are reaching towards the center of the political stage where members of the ruling circle will have some sympathy. At the same time the more powerful the students seem, the more likely they are to provoke a right-wing reaction. The students in mid-November have adopted a policy of occupation of buildings in a far reaching manner.

To maintain stability, much depends on how the President aligns himself between groups and whether he can pull off a stunning distraction, such as a summit with the North.

We have predicted a cabinet shuffle of economic ministers for a long time, which has so far not happened. Feeling in government circles which suggested such a shift has died down. Nobody wants the job of DPM and there is no rival group putting forward an alternative policy.

The U.S. economic pressures reported in the following section might just upset the precarious balance with which the DPM and others have been hanging on. Or in a major confrontation with the U.S., they might feel morally bound to a resign. However, we rate the chances of a major reshuffle more lowly than in our previous surveys.

In our last report we noted that Yi Ki-baek had become head of the armed forces which was reported as a normal promotional process. Some sources indicate that he or his associates are taking an important role in the political side of the military. Severely wounded at Rangoon in 1982, he made a public broadcast to commemorate the Rangoon bombing. However, he was replaced as head of the armed forces in late summer. No reason for this was given, but U.S. military sources allege financial improprieties. The Minister of Defense proposed to the National Assembly in November that the military personnel management law be amended so that tenure of the chiefs of armed services be extended from two to three years, and that in times of war or emergency, chiefs could be reappointed.

So far the Government's 'get tough' policy has worked well and reduced tension. But there are limits and some indications that this limit has been reached are the major demonstration on October 31 by SNU students at the arrest on campus of the head of the students, and publicity given in the foreign press to alleged torture of certain students.

U.S. protectionism is the wild card in all this. The opposition strategy is more nationalistic than the Government's and the threat of protectionism makes their case stronger in the public mind. The Government must respond in a way which satisfies Korean public opinion. The DJP is also bowing towards other opposition demands which have widespread popular support.

In sum, we would have rated the short-term political stability of the Government more highly than in previous surveys down to the end of October, but now believe there is a higher range of uncertainty than before. The students, while not a threat in themselves, are taken seriously by the Government and the more active the students, the more the threat of a counter-coup.

Ib. Factors Affecting Non-Economic Threats to the Country

Although this section is entitled non-economic risks, U.S.-South Korean relations are currently taking a sharp turn for the worse as a result of trade issues. These issues are likely to spill over into other areas on the Korean side. There is a growing feeling in government circles and amongst Korean public opinion that Korea is being singled out for punishment. Of course the U.S. is making similar demands of other Asian countries, but Korean press presents the issue in the way that Korea is being unfairly singled out.

U.S. policymakers appear to be unable to appreciate the strength of Korean feeling. Our talks with U.S. embassy officials reveal a very isolated and unsympathetic approach to Korean complaints. Koreans are aware that they have been slow at building up a lobbying machinery in the U.S., but face serious U.S. misconceptions about the Korean perspective of U.S.-Korean relations.

There is a real danger that U.S. action will destabilize the entire polity in Korea by pushing the liberalisers in the Government into disfavor and forcing the Government to heed student and opposition calls for Korea to stand up to the U.S. It may also prove an issue which will unite the student and worker movements, a combination we have constantly warned against. In the short term we expect discrimination against U.S. interests in Korea. Some straws in the wind were demands that AFKN restrict its broadcasting to very localized areas and the occupation of AmCham offices by students. The students have a hit list of U.S. organizations that they intend to try to occupy.

The problem is that the U.S. is issuing a series of challenges throughout the economic relationship from import liberalization, service activities to the protection of intellectual property rights. They come at a moment when popular feeling is probably less sympathetic to the U.S. than at any time since 1980 and when the Government feels they have gone as far as any sovereign government can be expected to go in a short time.

The issues raised by the U.S. government are matters of great substance and problematic because, while they cover broad issues, they allow trade sanctions on non-related issues under section 301 of the trade act. Thus, failure to satisfy the U.S. on intellectual property rights could affect, say, textile exports to the U.S. It remains to be seen how the U.S. will implement the act.

The danger of Korea taking retaliatory measures is rated quite high and the opposition will expect such measures. Ironically, worsening relations with the U.S. may speed some general concord with North Korea.

Ic. Factors Reflecting Stability of Domestic Social Conditions

Since the summer the level of student confrontation has been confined. Rather than mass demonstrations of 2-3,000 students, the decision to allow the police to enter campuses again to break up demonstrations and increasing detention has led to a multiplication of small demonstrations of 100-200 students. Students claim this was their own choice, but the effect has been a marked reduction in the general feeling of tension. These small demonstrations are unpredictable, but short-lived affairs. During the IMF-IBRD Conference, a group of no more than 100 students staged a brief demonstration in Itaewon, the foreign shopping and entertainment district, which resulted in a fair number of delegates to the conference being gassed. Security around the main hotels was so strong that even ordinary taxis had difficulty approaching.

The students also prepared unsuccessfully to storm the Korea Foreign Exchange Building along the model of the USIS occupation of May. The Foreign Exchange Bank was chosen as being a symbol of foreign debt and also the home of the Olympic committee. In November students occupied AmCham offices, The Bank of America in Pusan, and demonstrated outside the Saemaul Headquarters. Demonstrations have taken a marked anti-U.S. turn in recent weeks. Whereas occupation of the USIS in May was relatively well mannered and not anti-U.S. per se, recent demonstrations have been.

The government reaction has been harsh, using the tough National Security Law in a way which has surprised many long-term observers. About 309 student activists have been detained and a series of prosecution cases are being mounted which again raise the issue of human rights in Korea. Allegations in the foreign press of torture being used against Kim Kun-tai have yet to be authenticated, especially the use of electric shock treatment which has not been in the traditional interogation techniques of beating, denial of sleep, water torture and humiliation. Since the old techniques always produced the desired results, the change is surprising and such allegations should not be treated as the gospel truth.

Torture of dissidents is not a part of current government policy, but that does not mean that various agencies or individuals do not indulge themselves. Foreign reporting would do well to concentrate on which sections of which agencies are to blame, when such individuals would surely be punished, rather than use blanket allegations which will be denied.

One of the problems which has emerged since 1981 has been the difficulty in distinguishing school children from others. Before 1981 their distinctive hair cuts and uniforms made them for easy identification. With the growth of juvenile crime, it has been decided to reintroduce school uniforms next year. The Ministry of Education, no one's favorite Ministry these days, made a confusing announcement of this decision which was ridiculed in the press. MOE came under further attack for recent proposed changes in the university entrance exam.

We have reported on the rise of serious crime in previous issues. The Government decided to make an example by hanging five 'family destroyers' armed robbers (some of them in prison since 1983) who raped their victims in an attempt to prevent them reporting the crime. This provoked considerable debate, but, in general, Korean public opinion seemed to approve of this punishment.

Worker confrontation has died down since our last report. The only major strike was in the Daelim Motorbike Plant, again in the troubled Seoul-Inchon industrial belt. The general recession and serious layoff of industrial workers seems to have dampened worker militancy. 230 industrial disputes have now been clocked up to end October, affecting 29,000 workers out of 3 million.

Problems in the countryside continue to mount. The Government has pledged a task force and comprehensive policy to tackle rural problems but nothing concrete has emerged. A minute amount of the supplementary budget for 1985 will go to farmers partly due to bureaucratic errors during the preparation of the budget. Other plans are constantly announced in the press, but most of them do not amount to a serious attack on the problems of rural Korea, which will worsen next year when a glut of pork follows a glut of beef this year.

(Concluded)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Choson Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-260-5881 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.